

Be Thankful.
No Harm in TNT.
No Fund for McAdoo.
3,000 Miles From Europe.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE.
(Copyright, 1919.)
Be thankful that so far as America is concerned the Peace League is dead. It would have kept this country at war and its citizens under heavy taxation for years. It would probably have ended in a world war against America.

Be thankful that your country made its big experiment more than a hundred years ago, went through the fire successfully, and is not burning up now, like Russia.

Be thankful that you got into the war late and got out of it soon; you and your nation would have been bankrupt had it been otherwise.

These small pieces of news illustrate on Thanksgiving morning what a busy world it is. In Paris they have found a substitute for human blood, in cases of transfusion. It is made of sea salt and gum arabic. That means less romance in the world, no more heroes saying, "Take a quart of my blood."

The Mexicans have shot one of their ablest men, General Angeles, for rebelling against the Mexican government. He deserved to be pensioned, not shot. Before he died he told Mexicans they were wrong in their idea that the United States army is small, contemptible, not to be feared. They would not believe Angeles yesterday. They may believe him a little later.

They are looking for "Reds" in whose quarters were discovered a hundred bottles supposed to contain TNT, high explosive.

Many are uselessly alarmed for their government when TNT is mentioned.

No government was ever destroyed by explosives applied from without. It is foolishness applied from within that destroys governments. Bear in mind the saying of the wise Frenchman, "Monarchies are destroyed by poverty, Republics by wealth." If this Government is ever destroyed, accumulated money, not TNT, will be responsible.

W. G. McAdoo has broken the first rule of "big business." He has let the people know what profit big business makes.

If Mr. McAdoo runs for President in 1920, along with the rest of the crowd, and needs campaign contributions, he will have to get them from those that burn coal, not from miners that sell it.

As Secretary of the Treasury he knew what coal gentlemen were making in the way of profits, for they had to tell in their income tax reports. At least, they had to tell part of it.

And McAdoo casually tells you that some of those men who say they cannot afford to increase the wages of workmen were making as high as two thousand per cent profit.

Everybody knows about the gambler who said, when told that he cheated, "I know it, but I don't like to be told so."

Coal gentlemen and others robbing the public know they are robbers, but they don't like to be told so. They won't forgive McAdoo in a hurry.

In the Pittsburgh district, as mentioned the other day, steel workmen lost more than twenty-six million dollars in wages in a few weeks.

The Iron Age shows that the steel companies have lost in reduced production one hundred and twenty-six million dollars in the same time. Rather unpleasant reading at a time when the world needs above all things production, and production of iron especially.

Here is a text for clergymen! Sergeant Nicholls of the Durham Light Infantry, who is stone blind, has lost both hands and two ribs and has received "several hundred minute wounds." He is a perfectly cheerful Britisher and preaches on "happiness." A fine example for many chronic "worriers," but not surprising.

The only real happiness is found in earnest thought, for only what the brain does is worth while.

A man blind and without hands is bound to do a great deal of thinking.

"Bread lines in Madrid, Italy's coal supply practically exhausted, Jugo-Slavs threatening war, Germans in Baltic in desperate plight, retreating before Lithuan troops shooting into trainloads of refugees."

Such are a few headlines. The world is far from the happiness that peace was to bring, and it is far from PEACE. Be thankful you live 3,000 miles from Europe and don't let anybody or any "League" make you a part of Europe.

WEATHER:

Generally cloudy tonight and tomorrow, colder tonight. Temperature at 8 a. m., 28 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Miners Spurn Garfield's 14% Wage Raise; Operators May Accede

CARRANZA'S ANSWER REFFES U.S.

NEGOTIATIONS IN COAL ISSUE NOT AT AN END

Owners Meet Today to Prepare Reply to Order Taking Increase From Profits.

UNIONS READY FOR BATTLE

Kansas Men Will Go Home and Fight Awhile, Says Head of Delegation.

(By International News Service.)

The United Mine Workers of America today again are pitted against the United States.

Dr. Garfield has laid down the Government's answer to the demands of the miners for wage increases. It is a 14 per cent increase, which falls way short of what the miners demand. The miners have summarily rejected the proposition, but the negotiations are not closed.

The operators have been informed that they must bear the entire burden of this 14 per cent increase. They are opposed to it. They want to increase prices and shift the burden to the public. They will meet today to formulate their answer, and there is reason to believe they will accede to the demands of Dr. Garfield.

Miners Stand Pat. There is every indication, however, that the miners will stand pat; will refuse to accept the proposition, and will follow the fight to be waged between the individual miners and the Government.

"We will go home and fight for a while," said Alexander Howatt, president of the Kansas miners. His attitude seemed to indicate the position taken by the great number of the representatives of the miners. John L. Lewis and other leaders characterized the proposition made by Dr. Garfield as an "insult."

The fight which promises will not be a struggle between the law and the unions. It will be, rather, a test of the Government's influence with the individual miners. Dr. Garfield has declared that the Government will (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

EARTH QUIVERS AS SKY PHENOMENON DESCENDS

Electric Plants Wrecked As Strange Visitor Appears on Michigan-Indiana Line.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Telegraph and telephone communications and electric lighting plants in several cities in southern Michigan and northern Indiana are out of commission today as a result of a remarkable phenomenon, believed by several scientists to have been a gigantic meteor which rushing earthward from the East appeared to dissolve as it approached the earth near Athens, Mich., last night.

The phenomenon is reported to have assumed various forms, in its race earthward, ranging from a brilliant illumination to a heavy rain accompanied by heavy thunder.

The phenomenon was seen over Chicago by several persons. It was reported here shortly before 8 o'clock. It appeared over the lake and resembled in appearance an extraordinarily prolonged flash of heat lightning.

Athens, Battle Creek, and Three Oaks, Mich., report considerable damages to property. At Athens, it is said, there was an earthquake, continuing for fully three minutes, accompanied by a heavy rain and wind storm, a loud clap of thunder, and a flash of light in the sky of longer duration than lightning. At La Porte, South Bend, Port Wayne, Warsaw, and other Indiana points, windows were broken by the concussion.

The Calumet Electric Light Company, at Kalamazoo, Mich., and several smaller plants throughout this section of the country were temporarily disabled.

PICKS RASPBERRIES TODAY.

SALEM, N. J., Nov. 27.—Fresh raspberries picked in his garden on a table decorated with roses gathered in the yard, helped Dr. William H. James, of Pennsylvania, to enjoy his Thanksgiving dinner today.

Principals In Tragedy That Was Caused By Dream



MRS. JAMES SAPIENZA and Daughter Mary.

"MYSTERY FLASK" GO FREE, BELIEF CLUE LEADS TO N. Y.

"Brandy" Drunk By Stricken Women Came From That City, Says Keiley.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The trail of the "mystery flask," after drinking from which one woman died and another is blinded and critically ill, now leads to New York. It was sent to Miss Lucille Sharp, the dead woman, by a New York acquaintance, John Keiley, cereal manufacturer, arrested in the case, declares.

Keiley has identified one bottle found in the apartment in which he lived with Miss Sharp as the one from which the women and Ollie Osman, a wealthy Turk, of New York City, also held by the police, drank, but Dr. John T. King, Sr., who was called by the women because he declared he saw another bottle, a square one, shaped like a flask, on a dresser when he attended Miss Sharp. The bottle has not been found by the police and Keiley denies knowledge of it.

Autopsy on Miss Sharp's Body. Despite the protests of Miss Sharp's mother, the authorities of Winston-Salem, N. C., exhumed the girl's body and will hold it for an autopsy by Baltimore authorities.

Coroner F. Edward Smith and City Physician Henry G. Branham left for Winston-Salem to perform the autopsy.

The city chemists are examining the balance of the contents of the bottle that was found on the premises.

LADY ASTOR WINS, SAYS LONDON PAPER

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Lady Nancy Astor has been elected to her husband's former seat in the House of Commons by a majority of 4,000, according to a forecast by election experts of the Daily News.

DREAM SLAYER TO GO FREE, BELIEF

Police Believe Story of Manufacturer Who Says He Killed While He Was Asleep.

IRVINGTON, N. J., Nov. 27.—The more the story of James Sapienza, who says he shot and killed his wife while dreaming that Black Hand men were about to kidnap his young son, is considered by the authorities, the more they are inclined to believe it. It is now expected that the well-to-do manufacturer of concrete blocks, who is at liberty on \$10,000 bail, will be set free after a formal hearing.

Sapienza, apparently heartbroken, is almost in a state of collapse at his home, where the shooting occurred early Monday morning.

The Sapienzas were married ten years ago and had three children. According to relatives and neighbors, they lived together happily and seemingly without trouble or care until the Black Hand extortion letters began to arrive. Thinking of kidnapping cases of the last few months, they were alarmed. Because of this, the revolver with which Mrs. Sapienza was killed was placed under her husband's pillow.

Louis A. East, attorney for Sapienza in many business deals, said he had known the couple for years and that they always were happy together.

No formal charge has been placed against Sapienza.

35 MILLION RUSSIANS DIE ON ALTAR OF MARS

OMSK, Nov. 27.—The Polish professor, A. A. Ossendoffsky, chief of the intelligence department of the All-Russian government, estimates that the world war, Bolshevism, civil war, starvation and disease has cost Russia a total of 35,000,000 lives. He places the cost of Bolshevism at 12,280,000 lives.

Prof. Ossendoffsky says that formerly the Russian population increased at the rate of four persons a minute. Today it is decreasing at the rate of twelve to thirteen a minute.

The result of the balloting, held November 13, will be announced officially tomorrow.

THANKS GIVEN IN D.C. HOMES AND CHURCHES

Festive Board for Soldiers and Civilians Groans Under Turkey and Pumpkin Pie.

SPECIAL SERVICES HELD

Athletic Contests, Dances, and Amusements on Program As City Makes Merry.

Gray and leaden skies, with a touch of dour Puritan mist, were routed by sunshine as Washington's citizens stepped forth on this morning of Thanksgiving, 1919, to lift their voice in gratitude for blessings.

Blanketed in clouds at first, the sun shot through as the heart of the city became radiant in the spirit of the day—for the boards are groaning under turkey, the churches are pealing forth their harvest anthems, and plenty is still with us.

Turkey and Pumpkin Pie. Turkey and pumpkin pie. What other nation has them in abundance in this year, when the world still reels from the shock of war? What other world capital can look upward with a smile just now?

Out at Walter Reed Hospital, where the war has set its ugly mark on hundreds of strong young bodies, there is the lushest kind of Thanksgiving—men who were "gassed" in the Argonne, or lost an arm or leg (or both) at St. Mihiel, maimed men who, without courage, would be mere hulks of men, made the hospital rafters roar with their laughter, and the cooks and waiters work like beavers, as a magnificent menu unrolled itself in successive courses of good things. It was the kind of a "feed" which would have broken up the battle of the Argonne if the Germans had pictured that kind of a meal within the American lines. Uncle Sam is making up for his hardtask and his other war grub with a vengeance today.

Service Men Come First. The service men come first today—and will for many a Thanksgiving hereafter, although Plato or some wise Greek says that republics are ungrateful.

All of the city is feasting, and the children of the slums have not been overlooked, nor the derelicts who find a haven in the various missions of mercy, nor the thousands of the poor (Continued on Page 23, Column 7.)

THRONE GOES BEGGING IN HUNGARY SINCE WAR

None Anxious for Uneasy Crown These Days, Says Prince Ludwig.

BERLIN, Nov. 27.—Prince Ludwig Windisch-Grätz, former Austrian minister without portfolio, and an intimate friend of former Emperor Charles, said to a representative of the Lokal Anzeiger today that he did not believe anyone could be found in Hungary to accept the throne in the present state of the country, but that if the entente should recognize a king it would be Charles.

Prince Windisch-Grätz asserted that if the national assembly called for a king, Charles would accept the election.

"King Charles never abdicated and regards himself as the legitimate crowned king at the lands of Saint Stephen's crown," he declared.

WOULD HAVE QUAKERS AID GERMAN CHILDREN

Society Is Beyond Suspicion, Hoover Tells Americans Who Wish to Send Help.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Americans who wish to help the children of Germany should do so through the Society of Friends, according to Herbert Hoover.

"There is a proper desire on the part of thousands of loyal Americans to do something for undernourished German children this winter," said Hoover.

The Quakers, he said, are beyond suspicion of slipping over the line from pure charity to propaganda.

U.S. Troops, Massed On Mexican Border, Ready For Immediate Action

Army concentration has centered along the Mexican border. The threatened break with the Carranza government finds the United States with a force of considerable strength ready for immediate action.

Apparently preparing for such an emergency as may face the United States on the Rio Grande, the army has been conserving its man power for several months past. Regulations have prevented regulars whose terms of service have expired from leaving the army.

Ready to Cross Border.

When General Pershing visits the camps of the southern department next week he will find a force ready to enter the Mexican territory if need be. The army will be physically able to withstand the hardships the geography and climate of the country make inevitable.

The available force stationed along the border includes: Both wings of the aviation service, including fifteen aero squadrons; ten balloon companies, five regiments of field artillery, ten of the thirteen regiments of cavalry remaining in the army organization, three regiments of engineers, one brigade of infantry, with four within calling distance in the central department; nineteen motor transport companies, one field battalion and two telegraph battalions of the signal corps; twenty-three or more pack trains, and all the additional force of supply to equip an army of that size.

In addition to this there is considerable force which can be moved into the Texas-New Mexico-Arizona-California territory on a short notice. During the last ten days there may have been additional troops rushed to the border.

Held in Service. Regulations made by the War Department for more than two months point to the possible preparation for trouble with Mexico. One of the most striking features was the rule which prevented regulars, whose term of enlistment had expired, from being released. Several thousand young men have been unable to leave the service, being held in the active reserve.

For some time past the Marine Corps and the navy have been active in making preparations. The position of the naval forces of the United States, with a Pacific fleet as well as an Atlantic fleet, gives an advantage if the United States should be forced to the Western coast, a force could be (Continued on Page 2, Column 1.)

Pretty D.C. War Worker, Alleged Victim of Mock Wedding, Held As Forger

A triangle love affair which had its culmination in an alleged mock marriage was uncovered today by Detective Sergts. Thomas Sweeney and Frank Burr, following the arrest in New York of George Campbell Chatterton, twenty-seven years old, graduate of a medical school and erstwhile interne at Garfield Hospital, who gave his address as 453 Massachusetts avenue northwest, on a statutory charge and of forgery.

Jointly charged with forgery with Chatterton is Miss Adolphine Sharp, pretty war worker from Chattanooga, Tenn., whom he is alleged to have married several months ago in Philadelphia, but who later discovered she had undergone a mock marriage in the Quaker City, according to what she told detectives, the police say. Miss Sharp is now out on bonds on the forgery charge.

Chatterton, who admits being a married man, declaring that his wife lives at Galveston, Tex., was arrested in Norfolk by Detective Sweeney on Tuesday and brought to Washington for trial this morning. He admitted, the detectives say, that he wrote forged checks which he gave to Miss Sharp to have cashed. Miss Sharp also admits, the police say, that she cashed checks amounting to nearly \$200 which had been given her by Chatterton.

Courted Her While Patient. Although Chatterton has a wife in Galveston, to whom he regularly has written, he is alleged to have courted Miss Sharp while she was a patient at the Garfield Hospital. It is alleged he posed as unmarried, and the couple are said to have gone to Philadelphia, where the bogus marriage is said to have taken place.

"I believed him my husband, and I believed the checks he gave me were good," Miss Sharp told the detectives. She first confided to her sister that she had undergone a mock marriage in Philadelphia, not making the discovery until several weeks ago, after Chatterton had disappeared when detectives sought him on charges of negotiating forged checks.

Chatterton refuses today to tell of the alleged bogus marriage, despite the admissions made by Miss Sharp. The young woman is said to be prostrated over the deception, and the fact that she was made the scapegoat for the output of alleged forged checks.

"The money I always gave to Chatterton," Miss Sharp told the detectives.

It was after Miss Sharp had been arrested on charges of passing bogus checks that she told of receiving them from Chatterton. Warrants

MEXICO NOTE ON JENKINS IS DUE TODAY

Answer, Refusing Demand, Says America Has No Right to Interfere.

CASE CALLED PURELY LOCAL

Declares Protests in Order Only After Consul Has Been Sentenced.

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 27.—Mexico is now awaiting the next step of the United States in the diplomatic exchanges over the release of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, who is in prison at Puebla.

The Mexican reply to the United States note, refusing Washington's request that Mr. Jenkins be released, was handed to George L. Sumner, acting charge d'affaires, at 5 o'clock Wednesday. It is expected that it will be in the hands of the State Department at Washington some time today.

Basis of Refusal.

The Mexican government bases its refusal on the ground that Mr. Jenkins is now in the hands of the local Mexican authorities at Puebla, and contends that the United States has no right to interfere with court action in Mexico. The reply points out, however, that the United States "would have the right to make representations if sentence is passed upon Mr. Jenkins, and the United States Government thinks it is unjust."

The Mexican government contends that the United States is asking for more rights in behalf of Mr. Jenkins than the Mexican constitution accords to the nationals of Mexico. The reply states that the Mexican government seeks only an impartial investigation and adjudication of the Jenkins case, saying that this "can not affect the friendly relations now existing between Mexico and the United States."

Arrest Called Just. It is contended that the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Jenkins was not unjust, nor was Mexico seeking to deprive the American consular agent.

"But the United States Government seems to have taken it for granted that Mr. Jenkins is innocent, despite the fact that the Mexican authorities contend that the consular investigation, which is being conducted with impartiality," says the Mexican note.

It is claimed that the United States' demand for Mr. Jenkins' release was evidently based upon an investigation of the Jenkins case, and that the Mexican government is not bound to accept the demand. After reciting that the judge at Puebla had secured enough evidence to warrant the charge (perjury) against Mr. Jenkins, the Mexican note says that the investigation is a lengthy explanation of the Mexican law governing penal cases.

The note asks the United States Government to suspend any further judgment upon the investigation of the Jenkins case at Puebla is concluded. "Mr. Jenkins cannot claim himself a victim of circumstances, the Mexican government claims. Furthermore, it contends that the consular investigation is not being detained in jail against his will, as the opportunity was given him to give bail."

Can't Instruct Judge. Observations are then made upon the rights of the Mexican government in dealing with suspected persons. It is argued that the national executive has not the power to order the judge in such proceedings to take any course other than what the judge may see fit to do under the law.

In this same connection it is pointed out that "the President of the United States could do no more towards releasing a citizen on trial than the President of Mexico."

The note indicates that the Carranza government is determined to give Mr. Jenkins the same treatment he would receive were he a national of Mexico. The note is signed by Hilario Medina, acting foreign minister. Foreign Minister Aguilar is in Europe.

Jenkins will be released as soon as he gives bail, which has been fixed at 1,000 pesos (about \$200), the note said. The demands of the United States have no basis in international law, it was contended. It was pointed out that an American should expect no more rights in Mexico than a Mexican enjoys in the United States. American agents traveling from or to remote ports.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1.)

"NO BLUFF," SAYS MAN OFFERING HIS GLANDS

Slayer, Seeing Doom Ahead, Would Aid Widow of His Victim.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Nov. 27.—Floyd Lee McClure, who killed detective Schoombs, left no doubt today that he is "game" in his offer to sell his interstitial glands to the highest bidder.

"I will do anything to help that woman," said McClure. He had seen the statement of the director of San Quentin prison that his proposed operation would have to be performed before McClure went to prison.

"If I can legalize the selling of my glands before I go across then I'm ready," he said.

"This is no bluff with me. I'm ready. I'm sorry for what I've done, but it is finished now and can't be undone."

The operation would be nothing. Of course, I would want to know that I was to hang. I guess it's pretty sure I'll die."

McClure's spirit of gameness has won the half reluctant admiration of the officers. This is the first time youth-renewing interstitial glands have ever been offered for sale. An offer of \$10,000 was made for such glands in a letter to surgeons at San Quentin, but glands there are used within the prison walls and are not for sale.

BILL LETS FREIGHTERS CARRY FEW PASSENGERS

Permission for freight steamers to carry a limited number of passengers without license will be given under the terms of a bill to be introduced in the Senate next Monday by Senator Jones of Washington.

The bill will be introduced at the request of the Department of Commerce. It is to care for the small number of passengers and Government agents traveling from or to remote ports.